THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8, 1845.

year, we supply the following conclusive extracts:

Extracts from the letter of Mr. Walker, of January, 1844.

"Is it expedient to reannex Texas to the American Union? This is the greatest question, since the adoption of the constitution, ever presented for the decision of the American people. Texas was once out own; and, although surrendered by treaty to Spein, the surrender was long resisted by the American government, and was conceded to be a great sacrifice. This being the case, is it not clear that, when the territory, which we have most reluctantly surrendered, can be reacquired, that object should be accomplished? Under such circumsisnoses, to refuse the reannexation is to deny the wissiom of the original purchase, and to reflect upon the judgment of those who menistance, even at the period of surrender, that it was a great acrifice of national interests."

"Texas, as Mr. Jefferson declared, was as clearly embraced in the purchase by us of Louisiana as New Orleans itself; and that it was a prest of the Golerado. Our right to Texas as part of Lutisians, was asserted and demonstrated by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Morroc, and John Quincy Adams. No one of our Presidents has ever doubted our title, and Mr. Clay has ever maintained it as clear and unquestionable. Louisiana was acquired by a treatly with France, in 1803, by Mr. Jefferson; Adams. No one of our Presidents has ever doubted our title, and Mr. Clay has ever maintained it as clear and unquestionable. Louisiana was acquired by a treatly with France, in 1803, by Mr. Jefferson; and in the letter of Mr. Madison, the Scretary of State, dated March 31, 1804, he saws, expressing his own views, and those of Mr. Jefferson, the Chuisma 'excluded westwardly to the Rio Bravo, otherwise called Rio del Norte. Orders were accordingly obtained from the Spanish authorities for the delivery of all the posts on the west side of the Mississippi. And in his letter of the 18th January, 1804, Mr. Madison of the Rio Bravo to the "relamptishment of any territory whetever e could question four title to Texas; and he ex-ses his concurrence in opinion with Jefferson Madison, 'that our title to the Del Norte was

their right to the island of New Orleans. Again, in his letter of the 31st October, 1818, Mr. Adams says our tile to Texas is 'established beyond the power of further controvers.'

"Here, then, by the discovery and occupation of Texas, as a part of Louisiana, by Lasalle, for France, in 1685, by the delivery of possession to use in 1803, by Spain and France; by the action of our government, from the date of the treaty of acquisition to the date of the treaty of surrender, (avowed by so on its face; by the opinion of all our Presidents and ministers connected in any way with the acquisition, our tile to Texas was undoubted. It was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819; but Mr. Clay maintained, in his speech of the 3d April, 1820, that territory could not be alterned merely a treaty; and consequently that, notwithstanding the treaty. Texas was still our ones. In the ceasion of a portion of Maine, it was asserted, in legislative resolutions, by Massachusetts and Maine, and conceded by this government, that no portion of Maine ould be ceded by treaty without the consent of a face of a territory, but not of State! Texas is not now a part of our territory, and whether the repople may not now rightfully claim the protection of our government and laws. Recollect this was not a question of settlement, under the powers of this Gabolic Majesty. Commenting on this, in speech before referred to, Mr. Clay says it was not a question of the power in case oftingue 'of fixing a Loundary previously existing.' It was, on a question of her territory,—yet it by no means follows that this government, to say the contrary, the case of an avowed cession of territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we by treaty edde a Territory of the Union. Could we

of the noblest streams and tributaries of the Missisletter, as Secretary of State, to Don Onis, of the
12th March, 1818, John Quincy Adams says: 'The
claim of France always did extend vestreard to the
Rio Bravot' 'she always claimed the territory which
you call Texas as being within the limits, and formsing a part, of Louisiana.' After demonstrating our
title to Texas in this letter, Mr. Adams says: 'Well
might Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe write to M.
Cevallos, in 1805, that the claim of the United States
to the boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as
their right to the island of New Orleans.' Again,
in his letter of the 31st October, 1818, Mr. Adams
says our title to Texas is 'established beyond the
power of further controversy.'

"Here, then, by the discovery and occupation of
the moblest streams and tributaries of the Mississippi; such the surender of so many hundred miles
of our coast, with so many bays and harbors; such
the hazard to which New Orleans is subjected, and
the outlet of all our commerce to the gulf. Such is
our present boundary; and it can be exchanged for
one that will give us perfect security, that will place
our own people and our own settlements in rear of
the Indian tribes, and that will cut them off from
foreign influence; that will restore to us the unintertothe boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as
their right to the island of New Orleans.' Again,
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"Here, then, by the discovery and occupation of
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the noth new orleans, and render certain of the United States
in our described in the Mississippi; such the surrender of so many hundred miles
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where it is, although, also, a State, with the consent of this government, to treat of this government, by treatless of mixing observed and the provision of the Passo de Spotion of her territory,—yet it by no means follow that this government, by treaty, could each a Territory of the Union. Gould we by treaty cede Florida to Spain, especially without consulting the people of Florida and, if not, the treaty by white Texas was surrendered was, as Mr. Clay contended, moperative."

"The question as to Texas is, in any aspect, a question of the re-establishment of our ancient boundaries, and the re-possession of a territory most reluctantly surrendered. The surrender of territory, even if constitutional, is almost universally inexpedient and unwise; and, in any event, when circumstances may seem to demand such a surrender, the territory thus abandoned should always be reacquired when the interval of these views, we have the recorded opinion of John Quincy Adams as President, and Henry Clay as Secretary of State, and Herzosought to the reacquired when ever it may be done with justice and propriety. In general content of these views, we have the recorded opinion of John Quincy Adams as President, and Henry Clay as Secretary of State, that Texas ought to be reannexed to the Union. On the 26th of March, 1925, Mr. Clay, in conformity with his own views, the constitutional, its almost universally interpolated to the content of the services, we have the recorded opinion of John Quincy Adams as President, and Martin Van Buren as Secretary of State, that Texas ought to be a defect in the revenue of the boundary of the Canada and the propose of the present to define the propose of the present to design of the March and the propose of the present of the propose of the present defect in the position of the services of the present of the present of the propose of the present of the propose of the present of the propose of the present of the present of the propose of the present of the present of the present of the present of the

sie. But then question is, What is the deficiency institute on the present occasion? The Intelligencer institute and the present occasion and the present occasion and the settled finish of the land, whose proper population merely, and not its territorial pretensions, it is not merely and not its territorial pretensions, it is not merely and not its territorial pretensions, it is not merely and not its territorial pretensions, it is not intelligencer by the disconsistent of the transcent of the transcent of the constitution. "But it is apparent (adds the Intelligencer) that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has grant it is equally apparent that the Executive has been depressed in the sease of the Executive has a constitute the execution of the transcent of the transcent in the execution of th

"Such is the boundary at present given to the valley of the West; such the imminent dangers to which it is subjected of Indian massacre; such the dismemberment of the great valley, and of many of the noblest streams and tributaries of the Mississ Still, according to the doctrine of the National Intelli-

We might be taught that it was very dis

evidence of the progress which has been made in own, whilst the sneerer was the organ, not of "principals" among our own countrymen, but the ally
the rest of the world, within the pale of the diploown, whilst the sneerer was the organ, not of "principals" among our own countrymen, but the ally of other "principals," having foreign interests distinct from those of his own country.

It may be very discreet to be suspected of foreign influence, and of almost always taking sides against the interests of your country. It may be worth while going to school, to tearn this species of discretion.

We might be taught, perhaps, that if ever we should be betrayed, in a hasty moment, into any generous regard for the character of our country, it descretion would consist in attempting to back out from this position as soon as possible.

int organ under the auspices | CURIOUS AND ORIGINAL CHINESE DOCU- clandestine traffic, and defraud the revenue, and amuggle opium and other kinds of merchandise, turning their backs upon this prohibition, it is yielded to the Chinese local officers themselves to manage and direct

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